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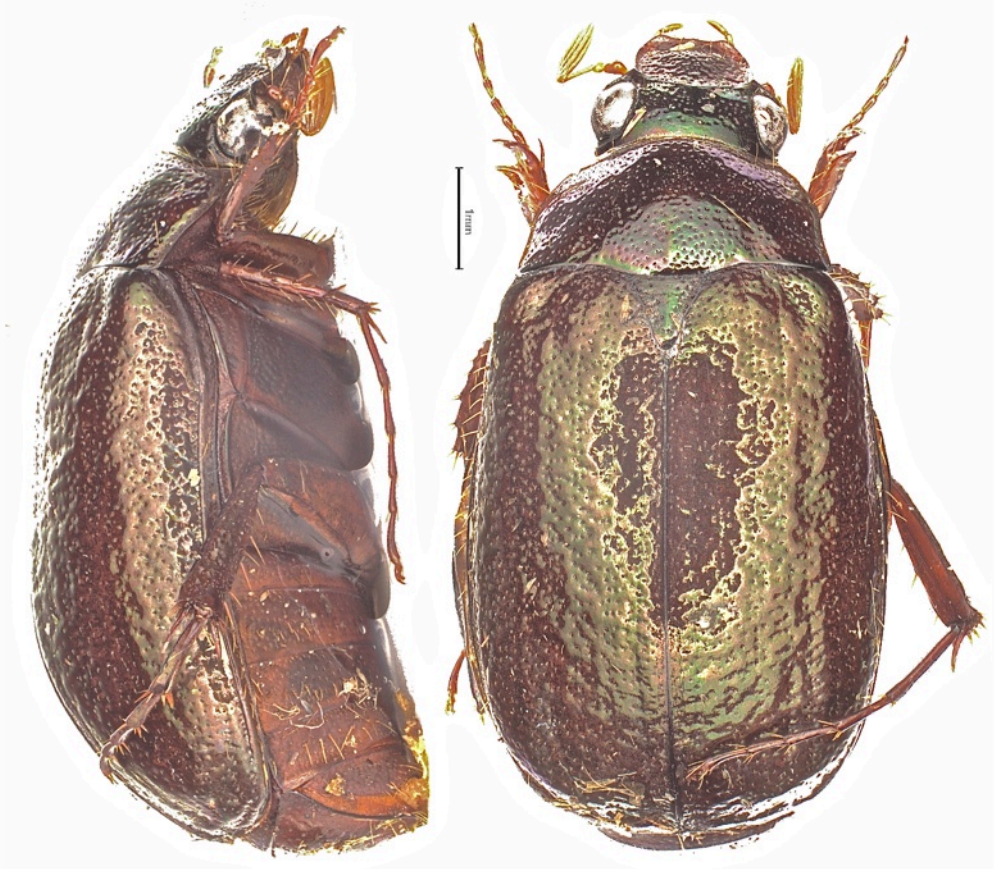
Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique morphologique et moléculaire



Volume 14
Numéro 43

Juin 2026

ISSN (Print) : 2269 - 6016
ISSN (Online) : 2970 - 4960
Dépôt légal : Juin 2026

Faunitaxys

Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique morphologique et moléculaire

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC

Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:
Lionel Delaunay

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La parution de *Faunitaxys* est apériodique

Faunitaxys est indexé dans / ***Faunitaxys*** is indexed in:
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- ZooBank (https://zoobank.org)
Online Archives:
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Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 13 06 2026

Two new *Lasioserica* species from China and Vietnam (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Sericinae)

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Keywords:

Coleoptera;
Scarabaeidae;
Sericinae;
Lasioserica;
scarab chafers;
taxonomy;
description;
new records;
China;
Vietnam.

Abstract. – Here we provide an update on the taxonomy of the genus *Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896. We describe two new species from China and Vietnam: *Lasioserica daweishan* Botjes, Pham & Ahrens **sp**. **nov**. and *L. tramton* Botjes, Pham & Ahrens **sp**. **nov**. We provide images of habitus and male genitalia for the new species and provide a further new record of *L. andreasi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020.

Botjes L., Pham P.V. & Ahrens D., 2026. – Two new *Lasioserica* species from China and Vietnam (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Sericinae). *Faunitaxys*, 14(43) : 1 – 6.

DOI : https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-14(43)

ZooBank : https://zoobank.org/8DF04E7C-F18F-40AF-9828-EA834CB81BCE

Received: 08/05/2026 – *Revised*: 27/05/2026 – *Accepted*: 28/05/2026

Introduction

The genus *Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896 (with its type species *Lasioserica nobilis* (Brenske, 1894)) was established for species which have a continuously serrated line parallel to the dorsal margin of the metatibia. In the meantime, it has been shown that such a metatibial serrated line occurs in many unrelated lineages as well (e.g., Ahrens, 2004; Ahrens et al., 2021, 2023; Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2016; Fabrizi et al., 2021) and a morphology-based phylogeny of the genus has proven that this homoplasy considerably blurs a clear diagnosability of the genus (Ahrens, 2006). Therefore, a number of additional diagnosis features are important to define the true monophyletic clade around *Lasioserica nobilis*, such as the serrated anterior margin of the metafemur. However, given the high amount of homoplasy in many morphological traits, a robust solution calls for further insight from molecular systematics: while for some genera such as *Maladera* Mulsant & Rey, 1871 and *Neoserica* Brenske, 1894 polyphyly could be revealed (Liu et al., 2015; Eberle et al., 2017), the genus *Lasioserica* was so far rather too incompletely represented in these molecular phylogenies in order to redefine more precisely and robustly this genus.
The species of the genus *Lasioserica* has been revised recently in a number of works (Ahrens, 1996, 1999a, b, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005; Ahrens & Fabrizi, 2009, 2011, 2016; Liu et al., 2014; 2017; Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020; Li et al., 2024; Botjes & Ahrens, 2026). So far, the genus comprises 64 species, most of which do occur in the Palearctic region (Ahrens & Bezděk, 2016, 2024).
Here, the authors have studied continuously arriving additional new material which also revealed further two interesting new species from China and Vietnam of a peculiar group of species with an extremely shiny-iridescent and glabrous body surface, which was discovered from northern Vietnam, just a few years ago (Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020). These new species are described herein.

Material and methods

The terminology and methods used for measurements, specimen dissection and genital preparation follow Ahrens (2004). Data from specimens examined are cited in the text with original label contents given in quotation marks, multiple labels for a single specimen are separated by a "/". Descriptions and illustrations of new taxa are based on the holotype specimen if not otherwise stated, while the variation of specimens is given separately under variation.
Male genitalia were glued to a small, pointed card and photographed in both lateral and dorsal views using a Keyence VHX digital microscope using the '3D Image Stitching' approach. The resulting images were subsequently digitally edited and mounted to plates using Artweaver 0.5.
All distribution data of this work were submitted to GBIF (www.gbif.org) and are available under the project "Two new *Lasioserica* species from China and Vietnam (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Sericinae)" and the following link: https://doi.org/10.15468/6uuqxv.
Abbreviations used in the text for collection depositories are as follows:

NHMW: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria);
SCAU: South China Agricultural University, Guanzhou (China).

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Lasioserica daweishan **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 1A-F)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/6D4C6DBD-B9C3-4F59-AE0E-8DAF24BA8009

Holotype, ♂, "CHINA: Yunnan, Honghe, Pingbian, Mt. Daweishan 22.97625°N, 103.61054°E 1-2.vi.2024, at light. Yong-kang You leg. / 1398 Asia Sericini spec." (SCAU).

Paratype, **1** ♀, "CHINA: Yunnan, Honghe, Pingbian, Mt. Daweishan 22.97625°N, 103.61054°E 1-2.vi.2024, at light. Yong-kang You leg." (SCAU).

Description of the holotype

General appearance. – Length: 7.4 mm, length of elytra: 5.6 mm, width: 4.6 mm. Body oblong, body blackish brown and shiny, partly weakly greenish iridescent, dorsal surface glabrous, antenna and legs brown.

Head. – Labroclypeus subelliptical, widest shortly before base, lateral margins strongly convex and moderately convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct angle; anterior margin medially concavely emarginate, margins weakly reflexed; surface convexly elevated at middle and shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture weakly impressed and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons entirely shiny, finely and densely punctate, with two single setae beside eyes. Eyes small, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.54. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club in male with four antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, basal lamella slightly shorter than remaining ones. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum. – Widest at base, lateral margins in basal half slightly concave and subparallel, in anterior half moderately curved and convergent to well produced anterior and sharp anterior angles, posterior angles nearly right-angled, rounded in the tip; anterior margin convex, with a robust marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with irregularly dense and fine punctures bearing only minute setae; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, basal margin of hypomeron weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, apex sharply pointed, with fine and dense punctures, glabrous, impunctate at middle.

Elytra. – Oblong, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals flat, with fine and irregularly dense punctures, partly concentrated along striae, with spot-like impunctate, slightly elevated areas, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge moderately strong, ending at rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membraneous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (100x magnification).

Ventral. – Surface moderately shiny to dull, with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa only laterally with a few fine, adpressed setae. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate and minutely setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta. Penultimate abdominal sternite without tubercles or elevations. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.27. Pygidium flat and shiny, with coarse, sparse punctures and a few fine and long setae, without impunctate midline, apical margin slightly reflexed.

Legs. – Moderately slender and long; femora dull on ventral face, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; anterior edge of metafemur acute, without (!) an adjacent serrate line, ventrally weakly widened ventrally in apical half, serrate, dorsally serrate. Metatibia moderately slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.26, distinctly carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 7/8 of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin with a straight and continuously serrate line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal margin sparsely finely punctate and with a few minute setae; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with dense and coarse punctures, and minute setae in punctures; ventral edge serrate, with four fine and long, equidistant spines; medial face finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally sparsely punctate and finely setose, ventrally with short, sparse setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrate ridge, laterally not carinate, first metatarsomere as long as the following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw pointed at apex.

Male genitalia. – Aedeagus: Fig. 1A-D.

Diagnosis. – *Lasioserica daweishan* **sp**. **nov**. is in external appearance rather similar to *L. andreasi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020. Both species share the entirely shiny surface and the lacking continuous serrate line of anterior metafemur. *Lasioserica daweishan* **sp**. **nov**. differs from *L. andreasi* by the longer dorsal lobe of the right paramere, which is as long as the ventral lobe (Fig. 1B,D), and by the long dorsal lobe of the left paramere, which is distinctly more than half as long as the ventral lobe (Fig. 1B). In *L. andreasi* the dorsal lobe of the right paramere is only one third as long as the ventral lobe, and the dorsal lobe of the left paramere is less than half as long as the ventral one (Fig. 2A-C). The apical dorsal process of the phallobase is in *Lasioserica daweishan* **sp**. **nov**. less strongly narrowed towards the apex.

Variation. – No variation in size between holotype and female paratype. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Lasioserica tramton **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 1G-L)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/53F4717F-3BA6-4D5D-A58E-AD933C2C92C7

Holotype, ♂, "VIETNAM: Lai Châu Prov. WNW Sa Pa. Tram Ton Pass waterfall trail, ca. 1900 m 22°21′04"N 103°46′24"E 27.VI.2017, at light (14) / Vietnam expedition 2017 NMW, CNC H. Schillhammer, R. Schuh D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke H. Douglas/ 1405 Asia Sericini spec." (NHMW).

Paratypes

- **2** ♀, "VIETNAM: Lai Châu Prov. WNW Sa Pa. Tram Ton Pass waterfall trail, ca. 1900 m 22°21′04"N 103°46′24"E 27.VI.2017, at light (14) / Vietnam expedition 2017 NMW, CNC H. Schillhammer, R. Schuh D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke H. Douglas" (NHMW),
- **1** ♂, **1** ♀, "VIETNAM: Lai Châu Prov. WNW Sa Pa, Tram Ton Pass ca. 1900 m 22°20'51"N 103°46'19"E 28.VI.2017, at light (15) / Vietnam expedition 2017 NMW, CNC H. Schillhammer, R. Schah D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke H. Douglas" (NHMW),
- **2** ♂, **2** ♀, "VIETNAM: Lai Châu Prov NW Sa Pa, ca. 1900 m Tram Ton Pass, at light 22.-30.VI.2017 (15) / Vietnam expedition 2017 NMW, CNC H. Schillhammer, R. Schuh D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke H. Douglas" (NHMW).

Description of the holotype

General appearance. – Length: 8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.4 mm, width: 4.1 mm. Body oblong, body blackish brown and shiny, partly weakly greenish iridescent, dorsal surface glabrous, antenna and legs brown.

Head. – Labroclypeus subelliptical, widest shortly before base, lateral margins strongly convex and moderately convergent to moderately rounded anterior angles, lateral border and ocular canthus producing a distinct angle; anterior margin medially concavely emarginate, margins weakly reflexed; surface convexly elevated at middle and shiny, finely and densely punctate, with a few erect setae anteriorly; frontoclypeal suture weakly impressed and moderately curved; smooth area anterior to eye as wide as long; ocular canthus moderately long and narrow, finely punctate, with a short terminal seta. Frons entirely shiny, finely and densely punctate, with two single

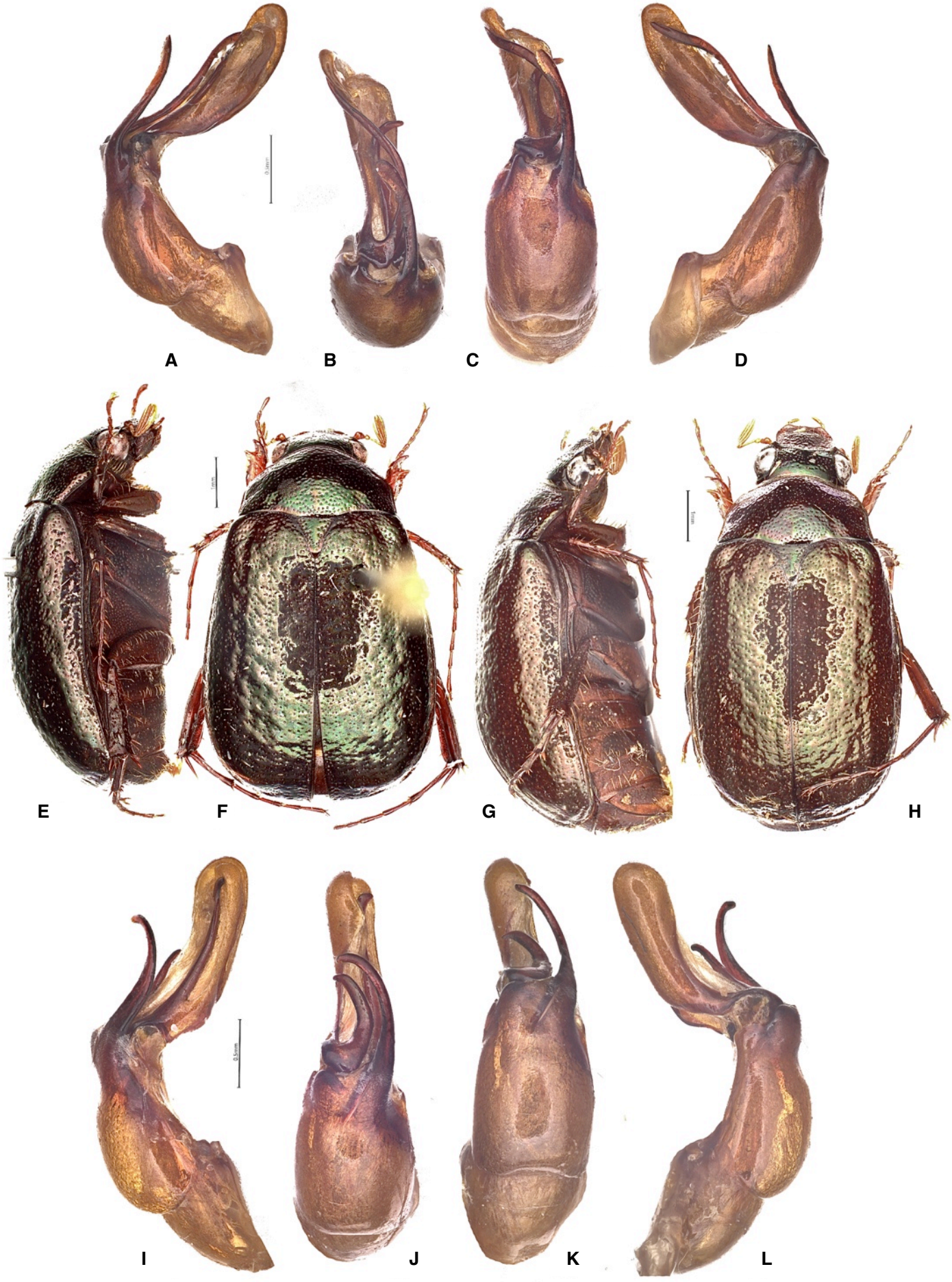

Fig. **1**. Holotypes of *Lasioserica daweishan* **sp**. **nov**. (**A-F**) and *L. tramton* **sp**. **nov**. (**G-L**). **A**, **I**. Aedeagus, left side lateral view. **B**, **J**. Parameres, dorsal view. **C**, **K**. Phallobase, dorsal view. **D**, **L**. Aedeagus, right side lateral view. **E**, **G**. Habitus, lateral view. **F**, **H**. Habitus, dorsal view. Scale (A-D, I-L): 0.5 mm; (E-H): 1 mm.

setae beside eyes. Eyes moderately large, ratio of diameter/interocular width: 0.63. Antenna with ten antennomeres, club in male with four antennomeres, as long as remaining antennomeres combined, basal lamella slightly shorter than remaining ones. Mentum elevated and flattened anteriorly.

Pronotum. – Widest at base, lateral margins in basal half slightly concave and subparallel, in anterior half moderately curved and convergent to well produced anterior and sharp anterior angles, posterior angles nearly right-angled, rounded in the tip; anterior margin convex, with a robust marginal line; basal margin without marginal line; surface with irregularly dense and fine punctures bearing only minute setae; anterior and lateral borders sparsely setose; hypomeron carinate, basal margin of hypomeron weakly produced ventrally. Scutellum triangular, apex sharply pointed, with fine and dense punctures, glabrous, impunctate at middle.

Elytra. – Oblong, widest at posterior third, striae indistinctly impressed, with fine and dense punctures; intervals flat, with fine and irregularly dense punctures, partly concentrated along striae, with spot-like impunctate, slightly elevated areas, with minute setae in punctures, otherwise glabrous; epipleural edge moderately strong, ending at rounded external apical angle of elytra, epipleura densely setose; apical border membraneous, with a broad rim of microtrichomes (100x magnification).

Ventral. – Surface moderately shiny to dull, with large and dense punctures, sparsely setose, metacoxa only laterally with a few fine, adpressed setae. Abdominal sternites finely and densely punctate and minutely setose, each sternite with a distinct transverse row of coarse punctures each bearing a short, robust seta. Penultimate abdominal sternite without tubercles or elevations. Mesosternum between mesocoxae as wide as mesofemur. Ratio of length of metepisternum/metacoxa: 1/1.22. Pygidium flat and shiny, with coarse, sparse punctures and a few fine and long setae, without impunctate midline, apical margin slightly reflexed.

Legs. – Moderately slender and long; femora dull on ventral face, with two longitudinal rows of setae, finely and sparsely punctate; anterior edge of metafemur acute, without (!) an adjacent serrate line, ventrally weakly widened ventrally in apical half, serrate, dorsally serrate. Metatibia moderately slender and short, widest at apex, ratio width/length: 1/3.57, distinctly carinate dorsally, with one group of spines only at 7/8 of metatibial length, beside dorsal margin with a straight and continuously serrate line convergent with dorsal margin behind apical group of spines, between serrated line and dorsal margin sparsely finely punctate and with a few minute setae; lateral face weakly longitudinally convex, with irregularly dense and coarse punctures, and minute setae in punctures; ventral edge serrate, with four fine and long, equidistant spines; medial face finely and moderately densely punctate, punctures with minute setae, apex interiorly near tarsal articulation weakly concavely truncate. Tarsomeres dorsally sparsely punctate and finely setose, ventrally with short, sparse setae; metatarsomeres ventrally with a strongly serrate ridge, laterally not carinate, first metatarsomere as long as the following two tarsomeres combined and twice as long as dorsal tibial spur. Protibia short, bidentate, protarsal claws symmetrical, basal tooth of inner claw pointed at apex.

Male genitalia. – Aedeagus: Fig. 1I-L.

Variation. – Length: 7.2-8.0 mm, length of elytra: 5.1-5.4 mm, width: 4.0-4.1 mm. Female: Antennal club composed of three antennomeres, slightly shorter than remaining antennomeres combined; eyes as large as in male.

Diagnosis. – *Lasioserica tramton* **sp**. **nov**. is in external appearance rather similar to *L. andreasi*. Both species share the entirely shiny surface and the lacking continuous serrate line of anterior metafemur. *Lasioserica tramton* **sp**. **nov**. differs from *L. andreasi* by the longer dorsal lobe of the right paramere, which is almost half as long as the ventral lobe (Fig. 1J,L), and by the very long dorsal lobe of the left paramere, which is almost as long as the ventral one (Fig. 1I). *Lasioserica tramton* **sp**. **nov**. differs from *L. daweishan* **sp**. **nov**. by the much shorter dorsal lobe of the right paramere, and by the slightly longer dorsal lobe of the left paramere.

Lasioserica andreasi Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020
(Fig. 2)

Material examined. – **1** ♂, "VIETNAM: Lai Châu Prov. WNW Sa Pa. Tram Ton Pass waterfall trail, ca. 1900 m 22°21'04"N 103°46'24"E 27.VI. 2017, at light (14) / Vietnam expedition 2017 NMW, CNC H. Schillhammer, R. Schuh, D. Zimmermann, A. Brunke H. Douglas" (NHMW).

Fig. **2**. Holotype of *Lasioserica andreasi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020. **A**. Aedeagus, left side lateral view. **B**. Parameres, dorsal view. **C**. Aedeagus, right side lateral view. **D**. Habitus, dorsal view. Scale (A-C): 0.5 mm.

Remarks. – The type series of the species was collected in two sites in the Hoang Lien National Park (Fabrizi and Ahrens, 2020). The above mentioned specimen represents an additional record from the second of the previous collection sites. While type specimens of *L. andreasi* were collected during May, all here examined specimens, also those of the new species, where collected during June.

Acknowledgements

We thank Matthias Seidel (NHMW) and Ming-Zhi Zhao (Bonn) for the loan of these interesting *Lasioserica* specimens. We thank the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments on the manuscript.

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Authors contribution [1]

Publisher Correspondence. – DA
Writing the article. – DA, LB, PP
Article proofreading. – DA
Descriptions. – DA
Bibliographic work. – DA
Material study. – DA, PP
Author of the figures. – DA, LB

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Résumé

Botjes L., Pham P.V. & Ahrens D., 2026. – Deux nouvelles espèces du genre *Lasioserica* de Chine et du Vietnam (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Sericinae). *Faunitaxys*, 14(43) : 1 – 6.

Nous présentons une mise à jour de la taxonomie du genre *Lasioserica* Brenske, 1896. Nous décrivons deux nouvelles espèces de Chine et du Vietnam : *Lasioserica daweishan* Botjes, Pham & Ahrens **sp**. **nov**. et *L. tramton* Botjes, Pham & Ahrens **sp**. **nov**. Nous représentons l'habitus et les genitalia mâles de ces deux espèces et fournissons de nouvelles données pour *L. andreasi* Fabrizi & Ahrens, 2020.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Sericinae, *Lasioserica*, scarabée, hanneton, taxonomie, description, nouvelles données, Chine, Vietnam.

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Faunitaxys

Volume 14, Numéro 43, Juin 2026

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Illustration de la couverture :

Lasioserica tramton **sp**. **nov**.

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Dirk Ahrens & **Lia Botjes** : Fig. 1-2.
Lia Botjes : couverture.

Publié par l'Association Française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore (AFCFF)